The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG Calls for Self-Reliance re 7- Yr. Plan

Full Text of New Year Address

Joyful New Year celebrations of school children in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, were held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on the evening of December 31 when the people of the whole country were seeing in the hopeful year, 1978, with the great honour and infinite happiness of having elected with reverence the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung to the high post of President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The stadium was beautifully decorated in festive attire to celebrate the New Year with a new hope and fighting spirit, seeing off a year of significance.

President Kim Il Sung arrived at the stadium to the strains of welcome music. He warmly shook hands with enthusiastically cheering school children and congratulated them on the hopeful New Year.

Foreign diplomatic envoys and guests were invited to the celebrations. The song and dance tale "New Year's Greetings to the Father Marshal" was performed by more than 5,000 school children in the capital. (KCNA)

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a New Year address on Jan. 1.

Follows the full text of the New Year address:

Comrades,

We have rung out a year of victory amidst the fruitful struggle for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people and are ushering in the New Year 1978, a hopeful year when we embark on the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Today when another striking landmark has been erected on the short road to socialism and communism and we start on a new march towards a still higher peak in the building of socialism, the whole country is ebullient with boundless joy and revolutionary enthusiasm.

I would like to offer warm congratulations to our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valiant men and officers of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the Korean people who are greeting the New Year with the great pride of victors and in a dauntless fighting spirit.

On the New Year occasion I extend militant greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth, students and people from all walks of life who are waging an indomitable struggle for democratic freedom and national reunification without yielding to the fascist repression of U.S. imperialists and their minions.

I give my New Year blessings to our 600,000 compatriots in Japan and all our overseas nationals who are ringing in the New Year in faraway foreign lands looking towards their socialist homeland as the beacon of hope and feeling a noble national pride and patriotic enthusiasm.

The year 1977 was a year of glorious victory when brilliant successes were achieved on all fronts of socialist construction.

Last year our people aglow with intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution worked energetically and carried out the glorious tasks for socialist construction with honours.

Strains in Economy Removed

By our endeavours last year we completely removed the strains in some branches of the economy created temporarily in the course of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, and laid the solid foundation for successfully reaching new higher targets. Thus, having consolidated the achievements registered already in building socialism, we are now in a position to embark on the Second Seven-Year Plan confidently in full readiness.

Last year our daring transport workers brought about a new turn in their work through a vigorous "200-day fight for a revolution in transport." Thanks to their strenuous efforts, the material and technical foundation of railway transport was further consolidated, and the policy for centralized transport, combined communication and container transport was carried out actively. As a consequence, we are now capable of fully meeting the transport needs of different branches of the national economy.

The mining workers also did their work well. Upholding the policy of keeping the mining industry definitely ahead of the processing industries, our faithful miners strove to rebuild or expand the mines on a large scale and improve their technical equipment. Thus, they radically increased the output of minerals including coal. In particular, the heroic workers of the coal complexes in the Tokchon, Kaechon and Kujang areas, the Tukjang Coal Mine and the Combined Anju Coal Mine made strong and faithful efforts for increasing production and recently doubled coal output as compared with the previous year. This was an innovation.

Last year the workers in other branches of industry, such as engineering, power and chemical, too, carried out their assigned revolutionary tasks with credit and actively contributed to the building of socialism in our country.

8.5 Mil.-Ton Grain Produced

The successes achieved in agriculture last year were outstanding. In spite of the highly unfavourable weather that continued from early spring owing to the influence of the cold front, the entire Party and all people and armymen turned out to give a powerful support to the countryside and the Juche-based methods of farming were applied in full, with the result that an unprecedentedly rich harvest was gathered in. Thus, the flag of victory was flown on the height of 8.5 million-ton grain production. This is a striking demonstration of the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and the great vitality of the Juche-based farming methods.

By waging a vigorous struggle to carry out the five-point policy of nature remaking, our agricultural workers and all people completed irrigation projects on 200,000 *chongbo* of non-paddy fields and brought the irrigation system to fuller perfection. Now a firm foundation has been built for raising crops safely in whatever adverse weather conditions.

Last year great progress was also made in science, education, literature, art and other domains of the building of socialist culture.

The men and officers of our People's Army and People's Security Forces, Worker-Peasant Red Guardsmen, Red Young Guardsmen and Public Security Personnel always maintained a tense and stand-by attitude and firmly defended the security of the country and the gains of the revolution.

Revolutionary Gov't Consolidated

Last year we held elections to the Supreme People's Assembly with success under the circumstances in which the whole country was seething with great political ardour and formed the new Government of the Republic with the unqualified support and confidence of the entire people. As a result, our revolutionary government has been further consolidated and the political and ideological unity of our people rallied closely around the Government of the Republic has been strengthened as an indestructible one. This is a secure guarantee for our people to push ahead still more briskly with the revolutionary struggle and construction work and to achieve still greater victories and successes in the future.

Last year was indeed a significant year when an epochal progress was made in the political life of our people and the socialist construction of the country. Looking back with a joyful heart on last year which is resplendent with victory and glory, I extend my heartfelt thanks to all our people, including our heroic working class, cooperative farmers, valorous men and officers of the People's Army and working intellectuals, who made immortal achievements on all fronts of socialist construction by showing unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Int'l Solidarity Strengthened

Last year the international solidarity of our revolution became stronger still due to the independent foreign policy and active foreign operations of the Government of the Republic. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and many nations of the world developed further and the number of those who support and sympathize with our revolutionary cause increased remarkably.

Concluding his address, President Kim Il Sung called upon all Party members and the working people to reject easy life and indolence and work, study and live in a revolutionary way at any time and at any place and make continued advance and uninterrupted innovations.

He also called for vigorous fight for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

For Complete Victory Of Socialism

Comrades,

Our people who stand now on the threshold of the New Year are confronted with the heavy yet honourable task of tackling the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction for further increasing the economic power of the country and hastening the complete victory of socialism. When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, our socialist independent national economy will become still more consolidated and developed on the basis of modern science and technology, and an epochal progress will be made in our people's onward movement towards socialism and communism.

Giving priority to the mining industry in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, he said that "we should concentrate efforts on the mining industry and reconstruct more mines on an expansion basis and radically increase their production capacities." He also laid an emphasis upon transport and the engineering industry. In particular, the President called for great efforts to agriculture.

Among other things, he defined the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—as an invariable policy of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work.

Reviewing last year, President Kim Il Sung said, "The year 1977 was a year of glorious victory when brilliant successes were achieved on all fronts of socialist construction." "...last year we completely removed the strains in some branches of the economy created temporarily in the course of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, and laid the solid foundation for successfully reaching new higher targets," he added.

The President recalled that 8.5 million-ton grain was produced last year.

Referring to the newly-formed Government of the DPRK, he said:

"Our revolutionary government has been further consolidated and the political and ideological unity of our people rallied closely around the Government of the Republic has been strengthened as an indestructible one. This is a secure guarantee for our people to push ahead still more briskly with the revolutionary struggle and construction work and to achieve still greater victories and successes in the future."

As for international relations, he observed:

"Last year the international solidarity of our revolution became stronger still due to the independent foreign policy and active foreign operations of the Government of the Republic. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and many nations of the world developed further and the number of those who support and sympathize with our revolutionary cause increased remarkably."

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Priority to Mining

The mining industry represents the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan. Only when this industry is kept definitely ahead of other branches, will it be possible to successfully solve the question of fuel and power, feed the processing industries with enough raw materials, and largely expand the sources of foreign currency. The key to success in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan lies, after all, in giving definite precedence to the mining industry. This year we should concentrate efforts on the mining industry and reconstruct more mines on an expansion basis and radically increase their production capacities, thereby ensuring the priority of the mining industry in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Continuous innovations should be made in transport. In this field our Party's policy of applying three transport methods—centralized transport, combined communication and container transport—should be thoroughly implemented so as to meet better the growing demand of the national economy for transport. The hardness of rails should be increased and the number of waggons multiplied greatly, so that mass transport and long-distance transport by railway will be actively promoted. Along with railway transport, motor and water transport should be strengthened, and combined rail-motor-water communication ensured smoothly so as to carry materials and equipment promptly to factories, enterprises and construction sites in different fields of the national economy.

The engineering industry is the heart of industry and the basis of technological progress. Only when this industry works properly will it be possible to develop the mining industry and transport rapidly and guarantee successful work in all fields of the national economy. This year the engineering industry should produce and supply specifically ordered equipment without a hitch to the factories and enterprises to be built anew, and turn out great numbers of various kinds of machine tools including large-sized ones for different branches of the national economy. At the same time, more machinery and equipment such as heavy-duty lorries, heavy excavators and bulldozers and compressors badly needed for the development of the mining industry, and more electric and diesel locomotives, various types of waggons, and large cargo ships needed in transport should be built.

I firmly believe that in the New Year all the workers and technicians in the engineering industry will carry out their honourable assignments creditably without failing to meet the great expectations of the Party.

In all other branches of industry, too, innovations should be made this year. Vigorous efforts should be made in all industrial branches to use the capacities of existing factories to the maximum, so that their equipment is operated to the full, their production normalized and labour productivity further increased. By so doing, they should overfulfil their assigned tasks this year without fail.

Great Stress on Agriculture

This year, too, we should devote great efforts to the agricultural front. Only when grain is produced in large quantities through good farming can industry be developed rapidly, the people's living standard raised further and all problems arising in socialist construction solved satisfactorily. In view of the world's food situation becoming acute as the days go by, good farming poses as a more urgent problem. In the field of agriculture the preparations for farming should be made scrupulously and crops raised on a scientific and technological basis according to the requirements of the Juche-based farming methods, so that a bumper crop is reaped this year, too.

Since the influence of the cold front continues, if grain output is to be increased, the damage from drought should be prevented thoroughly. The entire people should turn out to draw up and reserve even a drop of water without wasting it, dig many wells to secure more resources of water, thereby continuously expanding the irrigated non-paddy fields.

3 Revolutions Decisive Guarantee

Energetic promotion of the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—is an invariable policy of our Party in socialist construction, and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work lies precisely in successful conduct of the three revolutions. Upholding the banner of three revolutions this year, too, we should carry on these revolutions vigorously, bringing about fresh upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction and further strengthening our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily.

The Second Seven-Year Plan poses very difficult and vast tasks, and demands that the entire Party and all people wage an unremitting struggle for its fulfilment. We should tackle this plan with our own strength, techniques and resources. Arming themselves closely with our Party's Juche idea and fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all Party members and working people should solve difficult and complex problems arising in socialist construction on their own and dauntlessly break through all the obstacles and hardships lying ahead. In all fields of the national economy the latent reserves should be actively tapped and used and a struggle for increased production and economy intensified to manufacture and build more with the manpower, equipment and materials available.

The recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly set forth the important task of strengthening the people's government. Our people's government is the people's servant working in the interests of the masses of the working people, and is a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. We should jealously defend the interests of the popular masses and accelerate socialist construction briskly by further strengthening the people's government and enhancing its functions and role in every way.

Today our people's revolutionary enthusiasm is running very high and the country's situation is also very favourable. The point is how our functionaries mobilize, organize and guide the people to display a high degree of revolutionary ardour.

The leading personnel of the Party, state and economic institutions should strive to be versed in their work in the attitude of the master of the revolution, organize and conduct all activities ready to take the responsibility for their own work and acquire the revolutionary trait of carrying through to the end the task once undertaken. Further, all leading personnel should oppose bureaucracy categorically, always go among the masses of the people, hear the opinion and wishes of the people with willing ears and work in their interests. They should give precedence to political work and actively stir up the voluntary zeal and creative wisdom of the popular masses.

Because we are still on the road of the revolution, we should never be carried away by the achievements already scored. All Party members and the working people should reject easy life and indolence and work, study and live in a revolutionary way at any time and at any place and make continued advance and uninterrupted innovations.

Our targets of struggle are clear and our prospects are bright.

Let all of us vigorously fight on for the successful fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country at an early date, holding high the banner of communism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

(Subtitles are ours .... Ed.)

First-Year Effort Emphasized

Making an annual New Year address upon the first morning of 1978, President Kim Il Sung said, "The New Year 1978 is the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan and we are going into a new battle today. Successful fulfilment of the new prospective plan depends largely on how we carry out the battle this year."

Calling for an unremitting struggle for its fulfilment, he stressed that "we should tackle this plan with our own strength, techniques and resources." Arming themselves with the Juche idea and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, all Party members and working people, the President added, should solve difficult and complex problems arising in socialist construction on their own.

Describing the Seven-Year Plan as a magnificent programme of economic construction for further increasing the economic power of the country and hastening the complete victory of socialism, President Kim Il Sung noted:

"When the new long-term plan is fulfilled, our socialist independent national economy will become still more consolidated and developed on the basis of modern science and technology, and an epochal progress will be made in our people's onward movement towards socialism and communism."

Giving priority to the mining industry in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, he said that "we should concentrate efforts on the mining industry and reconstruct more mines on an expansion basis and radically increase their production capacities." He also laid an emphasis upon transport and the engineering industry. In particular, the President called for great efforts to agriculture.

Among other things, he defined the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—as an invariable policy of the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction and the decisive guarantee of victory in all work.

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As for international relations, he observed:

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He also called for vigorous fight for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Congratulations on President's Reelection

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received messages of greetings from Party and state leaders of foreign countries on his election as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly.

Messages of greetings came from Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; L. Brezhnev; Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea; Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Gustav Husak, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Fidel Castro Ruz, President of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba; Colonel Moussa Traore, Chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Government of Mali; Colonel Joachim Yhomby Opango, President of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour and President, Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo; Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim, King of Malaysia; Kurt Furgler, President of the Confederation of Switzerland; Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic; Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic; El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon; Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Hussein Al-Ghashmi, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic; Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Burundi and President of the Republic of Burundi; Dr. Field Marshal Idi Amin Dada, Life President of the Republic of Uganda; Hussein the First, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, Nuon Chea, Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea, and Pol Pot, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Kaysone Phomvihane, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Ton Duc Thang, President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; and General Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo and Founder-Chairman of the Togolese People's Rally.

Messages of greetings came from Josip Broz Tito; Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, Head of the Government and Chief Martial Law Administrator of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Henryk Jablonski, President of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, Mayor of Yokohama and Chairman of the National Association of Socialist Mayors; Takeiri Yoshikatsu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Komeito of Japan; Henry Winston, National

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President KIM IL SUNG Sends New Year Message

To Chairman Han Duk Su of CSC of Chongryun

PYONGYANG, Jan. 2 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings to Comrade Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), on the New Year 1978 The message reads:

. Ushering in the New Year 1978 full of hope, I extend warm felicitations and fervent compatriotic greetings to Comrade Chairman Han Duk Su and Chongryun functionaries and the entire compatriots in Japan.

Last year, Chongryun, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, united more firmly its functionaries and the compatriots around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and successfully organized and mobilized them in the fulfilment of all patriotic tasks including the work for national reunification and thus made a great contribution to accelerating the revolutionary cause of our people.

The 11th Congress of Chongryun held last year proudly reviewed the patriotic feats performed by Chongryun so far for the homeland and the people and put forward new patriotic tasks before Chongryun. This opened out an epochal occasion in the development of the Koreans' movement in Japan and once again clearly demonstrated the indestructible might of Chongryun as an organization of the overseas citizens of the Republic.

The Chongryun organization which has waged a vigorous struggle with boundless fidelity to the homeland and the people and indomitable fighting spirit under the hard conditions of an alien land and its shining exploits are most proud and precious.

I highly appreciate the enormous successes made by Chongryun last year, greatly pleased with them.

Last year a new great progress was made in the homeland, too, in the struggle for the revolution and construction.

Our heroic working class and the entire people brilliantly carried out the huge tasks of socialist construction by energetically waging the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and laid a firm foundation for embarking upon the fulfilment of the new perspective plan.

By successfully holding the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly with intense loyalty to the Government of the Republic, the people in the homeland consolidated the people's government as firm as a rock and powerfully demonstrated at home and abroad the strength of our people who are advancing, united in one body, under the banner of the Republic.

Today the people in the homeland are greeting the hopeful New Year 1978 with conviction of the morrow of the homeland which will infinitely prosper, greatly rejoiced at the Second Seven-Year Plan, the grand program of socialist construction, unfolded before them.

Today the overall situation of our country is very good and the international circumstances of our revolution are turning more favourable day by day.

In the New Year the Chongryun functionaries and the compatriots in Japan should turn out more vigorously in the fulfilment of the patriotic tasks facing Chongryun with the high pride of the victors and national honor.

Chongryun should thoroughly establish the ideological system of Juche, further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the ranks and closely rally the broad masses of the compatriots around the organizations.

The Chongryun functionaries and compatriots in Japan should ardently defend the socialist homeland, firmly defend the democratic national rights and wage more energetically the struggle for the reunification of the country and the movement for solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive people of the world.

Chongryun should thoroughly implement our Party's revolutionary mass line, if it is to become a more powerful organization full of vitality, deeply rooted among the broad masses of the compatriots.

The Chongryun organizations and functionaries should be true servants of the compatriots, who go deep among the masses of the compatriots, share life and death, weal and woe with them, sincerely help them and lead them to voluntarily turn out in the fulfilment of the patriotic tasks.

Firmly believing that Chongryun will successfully carry out the sacred patriotic tasks facing it in the New Year, I wish Comrade Chairman and Chongryun functionaries good health and the entire compatriots in Japan happiness.

On Reelection

(Continued from page 1)

Chairman, and Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Julio Vives Vasquez, Chairman of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico; and Bassos Rissarides, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus.

Messages of greetings came from Hafez Al Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, President of the Somali Democratic Republic; Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq; Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, Shahanshah of Iran; Mohammed Daoud, President of the Republic of Afghanistan; Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; Samora Moises Machel, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Major General Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder-Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius; and Werner Karovio, General Secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party and Member of the Parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland.

Messages of greetings came from Mohamed Abdel Aziz, General Secretary of the Polisario and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council; Yassir Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and Haxhi Lleshi, President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Messages of greetings came from Luis Cabral, Assistant Secretary-General of the African Party for the Independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands and President of the Council of State of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; General Felix Malloum Ngakoutou Bey-Ndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, and Head of State, of the Republic of Chad; Houari Boumedienne, President of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and President of the Council of Revolution; J.R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka; Eduard Hafner, General Secretary of the Swiss Progressive Organizations; and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria.

Messages came from Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Constitutional Life President, Head of State and Head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Manuel Pinto Da Costa, General Secretary of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Bokassa the First, Emperor of the Central African Empire; Jorge Del Prado, General Secretary, and Gustavo Espinosa, Secretary of External Relations, of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Romano Sancht, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Dominic Mintoff, Premier of the Republic of Malta; Elias Sarkis, President of the Republic of Lebanon; Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia; Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, of Socialist Ethiopia; and General Soeharto, President of the Republic of Indonesia.

Nat'l Seminar on Juche Held in Lebanon

The National Seminar of Lebanon on the Juche Idea was held with a large attendance in Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, on November 12 and 13, according to a KCNA report.

Put up with due respect on the platform of the seminar hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea.

Attending the seminar were Farik Shihab, First Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Farid Jebran, Chairman of the Parliamentary Commission of Social Affairs and Labour and Vice-Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party; Mounal El Solh, Director of the General Bureau of the Presidential Palace; Kari Shaban, Acting Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Workers Federation; Abdallah Alamin, chief editor of the journal "Al Lait"; Dr. Mishelle Karayh of Lebanon University; and other noted Lebanese social and political figures, doctors and professors, managing directors and editors-in-chief of newspapers, directors of the General Publishing Bureau, officials of ministries, representatives of study groups in Lebanon and school teachers, more than 250 in all.

Also present there were Kasim Hamid, director of a department of "Al Fateh," organ of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and Fadiel Abeyed, Director of the General Bureau of the Arab Gulf Publication and Information Organization.

The band struck up "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and the national anthem of Lebanon when the seminar was declared open. A letter to the great leader President Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the seminar.

Chawki Ajami, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism," made an opening address.

He said:

Your attendance at the seminar today is a clear proof making deeper our respect for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Juche idea, and our belief in the vitality of the Juche idea.

Our seminar will help towards deeply studying and grasping the Juche idea and applying it to our actual life.

The seminar heard congratulatory speeches from Kazi Shaban, Acting Chairman of the Lebanese Socialist Workers' Federation, and Dr. Mishel Le Karayh of Lebanon University.

In his congratulatory speech, Kazi Shaban said:

I feel happy and honoured to extend most cordial comradely greetings to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fighter and leader, and the fighting Korean people.

We extend comradely greetings to this seminar, hoping that the Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fighter, and the struggle of the Third World will emerge victorious.

We fully support the cause of Korean reunification based on the three principles and five-point policy advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people and fighter.

We sternly denounce the south Korean puppet authorities' fascist suppression of students and bitterly condemn the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea and the puppets' plot for permanent division.

Hoping that the struggle of the Korean people for reunification will be ever victorious, we send once again our absolute support to the Korean people who are fighting staunchly under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Introduced at the seminar were more than 60 congratulatory messages and letters from many political parties, public organizations and individual personages of Lebanon.

Chawki Ajami, Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism," made a report at the seminar.

Ours is an era of independence and a new era of history when all the oppressed peoples have appeared as the masters of the world and carve out their destiny independently and creatively, the reporter noted, and went on:

Our era urgently demanded a new guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method. This was an important and matured, historic task raised before our era.

This historic task facing the era was successfully fulfilled by the Juche idea.

The revolutionary doctrine of President Kim Il Sung called Kimilsungism throughout the world today is the integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche, he stressed.

Pointing to important aspects which constitute the basic content of the Juche idea, he quoted respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

Referring to the inexhaustible vitality of the Juche idea, the reporter said:

The glorious road covered by the Korean people for half a century under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il Sung is a brilliant history which fully proves the truth and invincible vitality of the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is rapidly spreading among broad segments of the people of the world as the days go by as the main ideological trend of our era going far beyond the bounds of Korea and its validity and great vitality are clearly proved by the full-significant reality of our era.

The peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America are struggling in firm unity to defend the independence and sovereignty of their countries and achieve self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence and vigorously fighting to destroy the old international order and establish a new order in conformity with the will and interests of the progressive people of the world including the Third World people under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

As proved by the successes of the Korean people in the revolution and construction and the course of the development of the world revolutionary movement being waged under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Juche idea is the guiding idea of the revolution of universal significance in our era and an immortal creative idea giving an eternal life and genuine life to mankind.

Hussein Radwan, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism," Yusef Abu Husn, Chief of the "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon, and Said Al Sabbah, member of the "Lebanese Committee of Intellectuals for the Study of Kimilsungism," and 11 others took the floor.

The seminar closed with the song of "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health" and the playing of the national anthem of Lebanon.

Prior to the seminar, the preparatory committee of the seminar organized an exhibition of immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and a photo exhibition.

Lebanese papers and publishing houses carried and brought out in booklet immortal classic works of the great leader, printing in place of honor his portraits, in connection with the seminar.

The "Solidarity" Bookstore in Lebanon disseminated immortal classic works of the great leader around the seminar and the November issue of the journal "Arab Studies" gave detailed accounts of the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Pyongyang and carried the full text of the Pyongyang Declaration.

"Let Us Further Strengthen People's Gov't" Widely Reported Abroad

"Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," a historic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the First Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is widely reported in foreign countries, according to reports.

Chinese papers, news agency and radio gave wide publicity to the historic speech.

"People's Daily" December 19 carried a detailed gist of the historic speech of the great leader under the title "President Kim Il Sung Made an Important Speech at First Session of Sixth Supreme People's Assembly. Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government and Achieve the Complete Victory of Socialism. The Korean People Successfully Carried Out the Six-Year Plan, Consolidated the Material Foundation of Socialism and Increased the Might of the Republic."

On the same day, "Kwangming Daily" and "Liberation Army Daily" also carried a detailed gist of the historic speech.

The speech was reported by the Hsinhua News Agency and Chinese radio respectively on December 17 and 19.

Tass reported on December 16 the content of the historic speech. Tass noted that in his speech Comrade Kim Il Sung criticised the advertizement of the bourgeois propaganda materials about the so-called "human rights" and their slander against the socialist countries on the matter of human rights.

The Tanjug News Agency of Yugoslavia reported on December 15 the content of the historic speech.

The Romanian paper "Scinteia" December 18 and "Romania Libera" and "Scinteia Tineretului" December 19 introduced the parts of the speech of the great leader.

The Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo" December 17 reported the content of the speech.

The paper introduced the part of the speech which exposed the deceptive nature of "democracy" vociferated by the imperialists.

The paper also introduced the major economic goals to be reached at the end of the Second Seven-Year Plan, which were set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This historic speech was also carried by **the Burmese papers** "Tsemong," "Rokta Pitu Nesing," "Botataung," "Myan-ma Aling," "The Guardian," "The Working People's Daily" and "Hanthawaddy" December 17 and **the Tanzanian paper** "Uhuru" December 19.

(KCNA)

755 Local Assemblies Here Support Korea Reunion

As of the end of last year, 755 local assemblies here of various levels adopted resolutions calling for the earlier reunification of Korea based on independence and peace.

These resolutions call upon the Japanese Government to: 1) discontinue an effort to fix "two Koreas" and fundamentally change its Korea policy; 2) oppose any bid to trigger thermonuclear war on the Korean Peninsula; 3) open diplomatic ties with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and 4) help toward Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Such resolution was for the first time adopted by the Osaka prefectural assembly on Nov. 12, 1975.

On a prefectural level, 17 prefectures have already adopted resolutions. Among them are Osaka, Saitama, Gunma, Tochigi, Fukushima, Iwate, Nagano, Fukui, Ishikawa, Toyama, Gifu, Kyoto, Yamaguchi, Ehime, Kagawa, Tokushima and Nagasaki. In addition, 310 cities adopted similar resolutions, including Kawasaki, Aomori, Morioka, Yonezawa, Matsumoto, Niigata, Gifu, Kobe, Kyoto, Tottori, Takamatsu, Tokushima, Nagasaki and Kumamoto.

Support-Korea-Reunion Committees Formed in 40 Prefectures Here

In step with such tendency, local committees for supporting Korea's independent, peaceful reunification were formed throughout Japan, thereby a national centre was inaugurated last year. Until the end of last year, they numbered 40 on a prefectural level.

These voluntary civil organizations are aimed to:

1) check any move to hinder Korea's self-determined reunification and evoke public opinion sympathetic with that; 2) have the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and oppose the buildup of U.S. nuclear bases in Okinawa and the military integration of Japan, U.S. and south Korea; 3) press for the effectuation of the 30th UNGA resolution supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea; 4) clean up the shady Seoul-Tokyo ties, defend south Koreans' human rights and support their democratization movement; 5) call for a change in Japan's unfriendly DPRK policy; and 6) protect democratic national rights of the Korean residents here.

New Year Message to Our Readers

Chairman Han Duk Su

Ringing in the New Year 1978 full of hope, I, on behalf of all the Korean compatriots in Japan, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and myself, extend warm felicitations to all the readers of The People's Korea and to all the peace-loving people of the world.

The Korean nation is meeting the New Year as Marshal Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea and the outstanding leader of the Korean revolution, was reelected as President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly held in December last year.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for having rendered unreserved solidarity to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and in particular to the patriotic work of Chongryun.

Last year the situation in the world as a whole developed in favor of the people committed to independence.

While imperialist forces suffered political, economical crises, the Third World peoples deepened their mutual co-operation, with the anti-imperialist international united front growing in strength.

Last year saw in the northern half of the Republic a further consolidation of the material and technical bases of socialism as a result of a successful Six-Year Plan. The three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, played a decisive role as they were conducted under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

At the 11th Chongryun Congress Korean residents in Japan firmed up their determination to struggle harder for the fatherland's reunification.

The aspiration of Third World peoples for independence was clearly seen in a fact that a great many delegates from almost all Third World countries attended the Second International Juche Seminar held in Pyongyang last September. They expressed opposition to suppression and subordination and insisted on safeguarding independence.

Against this background worldwide demands grew stronger for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. The Korean reunification issue is obviously a matter of common concern to the world public as it affects the maintenance of world peace.

The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in the Belgian capital of Brussels in February last year denounced the stationing of the U.S. forces in south Korea as a main barrier to Korea's reunification. The world meeting decided to form an international liaison committee for supporting Korea's reunification. A second conference is scheduled to be held in Tokyo this year as its follow-up.

This international support inspired the south Korean people to more vigorous struggles for freedom and democracy. They resisted the fascistic *"yushin* (revitalization)" regime of Pak Jung Hi. The Pak junta was ostracized from the international community of nation.

Besides, the 2nd Conference of the "International Committee of Jurists to Restore Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea" held in Paris September last year fully documented human rights violations in south Korea. The meeting adopted an action programme of the world people concerned about the denial of human rights by the Pak junta.

Especially disclosures of the corruption of the Pak "regime" in the U.S. Congress gave ammunition to critics of the Pak policy in the world. The world public became critical of the U.S. Government's association with the Seoul authorities.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The 'two Koreas' plot is fundamentally contrary to the national interests and demand of our people and also runs counter to the desire of the world peoples."

Last year the Carter Administration took over with the pledges of withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and of human rights diplomacy. But it did not try to carry out the pledges. U.S. armed forces in south Korea were reinforced. Efforts were under way to create an integrated U.S.-south Korea-Japan military system. The suppressive south Korean regime received endorsement from Washington.

The U.S. kept silence on the proposal of the DPRK Government to replace the current armistice agreement with a peace agreement. The proposal was aimed at a lasting peace in Korea. Washington disregarded the resolution adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly; it is now plotting the creation of "two Koreas" and emboldening the Pak puppet clique to prepare a war.

Today the imperialist forces and international monopoly capitalists are seeking a way out of their severe economic crisis in war, interference in internal affairs and division of Third World countries. These moves are a source of constant tension in Asia, and especially in Korea.

The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population wrested by the foreign imperialists and restoring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale.

Therefore, the Korean nation can never tolerate an interference from outside forces in the Korean problem and the "two Koreas" plot.

This year is the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan for the Economic Development. The Korean people will create impressive strides in their socialist construction under a stronger people's government.

The Korean community in Japan, firmly rallied around Chongryun, will more vigorously strive together with the compatriots in the fatherland for the realization of the three principles and five-point policy for reunification and for closer solidarity with the friends of the world.

I ask the sympathetic readers of The People's Korea and the progressive people of the world to extend more positive support to the Korean people in the sacred struggle for their country's reunification.

I wish you good health, happiness and greater success in your sacred struggle.

4 Japan Firms Paid Out ¥700 Mil. in Subway Car Deal

The recent issue of the Japanese papers exposed that Japanese corporations supplied fund to the south Korean authorities for the latter's influence-buying in the United States.

Four leading Japanese trading companies, including Mitsubishi Corporation, made remittances totaling ¥700 million in three instalments since 1971 to an American bank account in a Korean name, in a bid to "get Korean cooperation in securing the export contract for Seoul subway train coaches."

The disclosure followed the revelation that the four Japanese trading houses remitted ¥220 million to the Changil Enterprise Company, a firm role of a broker between the Japanese trading firms and the south Korean procurement agency in the subway export deal.

The four Japanese trading firms in question are Mitsubishi Corporation, Marubeni Corporation, Nisshoiwai Company and Mitsui Company.

The payments of ¥700 million were made separately from the remittance of ¥220 million to the Changil Enterprise Company.

While the payments to Changil were of the nature of commissions for its service as agent of the Japanese trading houses in the export deal, the remittances of ¥700 million had been intended as "influence-buying funds" to get the Korean order for the subway train coaches.

The ¥700 million payoffs were mostly likely to have been funneled to Seoul "regime" officials as political funds or bribes.

The Japanese papers were puzzled over the fact that Japanese corporations remitted money to the United States under the directions of an unidentified south Korean businessman in the United States and the enigma of its use.

The south Korean businessman mentioned in an alleged shady deal involving Japanese sales of subway cars to south Korea is believed to be the late Kim Song Gon, leader of the Sang Lyong (Double Dragon) business concern.

Kim, 64, was president of Kim Song Spinning Company, and Orient Press, as well as chairman of the Sang Lyong business combine.

Elected to the "national assembly" on the Democratic Republican Party ticket between 1963 and 1973, Kim held such important party posts as financial committee chairman and chairman of the central committee.

He was once president of the chamber of commerce and industry of south Korea.

Kim took charge of raising funds for the ruling party headed by Pak Jung Hi.

Kim Hyong Uk, former chief of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency now in the U.S., described the late businessman as the intermediary who helped Japanese trading firms win the contract for subway cars.

Kim Song Gon was named as one of the key figures involved in alleged Gulf Oil payoffs to the south Korean authorities.

This was revealed in a McCloy report published in 1976 by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission which inquired in 1974 and 1975 into Gulf Oil's questionable payments abroad.

It was said that Kim demanded that the U.S. oil company donate $10 million to the Democratic Republic Party of south Korea.

The Japanese newspaper "Asahi Shimbun" also said:

"The investigation of the U.S. House Fraser Committee and Flynt Committee into the U.S.-south Korean scandal has brought into the open the 'operation iceberg' of Pak Tong Son financed with commissions on the import of rice from the U.S., the 'operation white snow' of south Korean businessman Kim Han Jo in the United States and the bribing operation of the south 'Korean CIA' in the U.S. political circles through successive south Korean ambassadors to the United States including Kim Dong Jo and Ham Byong Chun.

"The time when money flowed from the Japanese corporations into the deposit account of a south Korean in the U.S. coincided with the days when the bribing operation was in its high tide and there is a strong suspicion that the money raised by Japanese firms to the United States was used by the south 'Korean CIA' in corrupting the U.S. political circles."

According to an earlier report of the Kyodo News Service quoting U.S. Congress sources, the International Organisations Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee got through its probe evidences that "big Japanese firms were playing a role in raising the secret fund for operation in the U.S." by the south Korean puppet "CIA."

When Japanese corporations had dealings with south Korea they, hand in glove with the senior officials of the south Korean puppet government, remitted to the United States part of the fund that should have been sent to south Korea and the size of this "shady overseas fund" is so large that it defies comprehension with the operation fund obtained by Pak Tong Son through rice dealings (9,200,000 dollars in toto).

Bribery over Chemical Fertilizer Plant

"Asahi Shimbun" on December 21 reported that Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, now in exile in the United States, exposed a payment of a bribe to the Park Jung Hi junta in the sale of the equipment of a chemical fertilizer plant from the Mitsui Bussan, one of Japanese monopolies, to the Samsong financial group, one of the south Korean comprador enterprises ten years ago.

This bribery scandal disclosed by a Washington correspondent of the paper on the basis of a testimony of Kim Hyong Uk through a telephone interview with him is one of the many cases of swindle throwing light on the dirty fusion between Japan and south Korea.

According to the testimony, the Japanese Mitsui Bussan, in its sale of a chemical fertilizer plant worth 35 million dollars to the Samsong, transferred it to south Korea for 43.9 million dollars on a commercial loan through their conspiracy. And the

Photo shows a controversial subway car in Seoul.

lion's share of the 8.9 million dollars out of it flowed into the pocket of the south Korean puppet clique under the name of political fund.

The paper said that this was "20 to 25 per cent higher" than the world market price and "the balance was used in corrupting the Japanese and south Korean political circles."

When shipping the plant equipment into south Korea, the Samsong smuggled with it refrigerators and raw material of saccharine in great quantities, which brought it a sizable profit of 2.5 million dollars.

Kim Hyong Uk disclosed that "there was a shady deal in the use of amount of money" and "1.6 million to 1.7 million dollars of it were presented to the supreme head of the south Korean government."

It should be recalled that this scandal in 1965 was denounced by public opinion as a "saccharine smuggling case."

Exposing this scandal, Kim Hyong Uk declared that what he said "is an undeniable fact because he himself investigated it" when he was the director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

Pak Tong Son to Face U.S. House Panel

The U.S. House of Representatives Ethics Committee announced on Jan. 4 it has begun steps to try to force Pak Tong Son to testify to it as well as in court on alleged south Korean influence-buying.

Chairman John J. Flynt announced that he has issued a subpoena to Pak's attorney and a chief investigator said "there's no question that the subpoena can be enforced."

The U.S.-south Korea agreement announced on Dec. 30 requires Pak to testify in U.S. courts but specifies he is not committed to testifying to congressional committees.

Peter A. White, deputy special council for the House committee's Korean investigation, indicated the Justice Department will be asked to require Pak to testify to the committee.

White said the House can arrest Pak on its own if the Justice Department refuses to cooperate, but said he is confident the Justice Department will cooperate.

Assistant Atty. Gen. Benjamin R. Civiletti said on Dec. 30 he could not imagine the Justice Department challenging Congress' legal right to subpoena Pak.

Pak Jung Hi Plotted Payoffs

The January 1 issue of The Pacific Stars and Stripes carried an article filed by N.Y. Times, exposing Pak Jung Hi's operation to buy influence in the U.S.

In the late summer and fall of 1970, according to freshly disclosed intelligence, President Park Chung Hee of south Korea presided over a series of meetings to map out a comprehensive plan for exerting a broad range of influence in the United States to assure the continued defense of south Korea.

The new disclosures, from American sources who had direct access to the 1970 and 1971 reports of the Central Intelligence Agency, showed that the meetings were wider in scope than was previously known. Earlier news reports indicated that the meetings were limited to efforts to influence Congress.

Among those attending the meetings reportedly were Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon; the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, Lee Hu Rak; the head of the Presidential Security Guard, Park Chong Kyu; and other senior advisers.

The meetings reportedly began with discussions on how to slow down a planned American withdrawal of 20,000 of 60,000 troops and to speed up the delivery of $1.5 billion in American military assistance intended to modernize Korean armed forces.

But then the discussions broadened into plans for even greater influence over policies made by the administration and Congress. The South Korean leaders further assessed the possibilities of influencing American academicians, journalists and businessmen in an overall plan to tie the United States to Korean defense.

In early 1971 there were other meetings to discuss fund raising for intelligence operations in the United States, according to intelligence reports seen by the House committee on international organizations, which is investigating Korean attempts to influence American policy. Those meetings included Tong Sun Park, who was to become Seoul's covert political agent in Washington; Park Bo Hi, a lieutenant to the Rev. Sun Myung Moon, and officials of the Korean intelligence agency.

The sense of urgency in South Korea derived from the fear that Washington was about to abandon Seoul. For more than two years, the intelligence reports show, the South Koreans had seen one American action after another that they thought pointed in that direction.

The South Koreans considered the responses of the United States to North Korean provocations to have been subdued. They were unhappy with the Nixon administration policy of calling on Asian nations to provide their own frontline defense. They were concerned over the anti-Vietnam war sentiment that was sweeping the United States at the time.

But the trigger was the decision in the spring of 1970 to withdraw 20,000 troops.

The climax came in long and acrimonious meetings between President Park and Vice President Spiro Agnew on the vice president's visit to Seoul in August 1970. Park demanded a written guarantee that the United States would fight to defend Korea, that no more troops would be withdrawn and that the United States would provide $3 billion in military assistance over the next five years.

Agnew, however, could promise only that the administration would seek additional military assistance from Congress. The other demands he could not meet both for policy and constitutional reasons, since congressional approval was necessary. After that, Park reportedly called the meetings during which the comprehensive plan to assure America's security commitment evolved. He turned to the Korean CIA, which is more a political instrument than intelligence agency or internal security force, to coordinate and execute the plan.

Testimony before congressional investigating committees plus information gleaned from grand jury indictments and from other authoritative sources indicates that the Korean plan was not executed all at once but in phases as needs arose, resources became available, and potential agents of influence were recognized.

Efforts to cultivate congressmen, for instance, began even before the 1970 meetings. In the summer of 1969 Tongsun Park, by then an agent for the Korean CIA, was the driving force in arranging for a congressional delegation led by then House majority leader, Carl Albert of Oklahoma, to visit Korea.

Then, in the fall of 1970 Park began contributing to congressional election campaigns. In 1972 Ambassador Kim Dong Jo attempted to give cash to at least one congressman. The Korea-United States Economic Council was formed in Seoul in 1973 to entice more American investment and loans. Moon's political activities leaped forward in 1974.

With the fall of Vietnam to the Communist forces in the spring of 1975 the South Koreans appear to have redoubled their efforts to exert influence in the United States for their own security.

Tongsun Park hired William Timmons, who had been a White House congressional liaison official, for $60,000 a year. Harvard University got a $1 million grant for Korean studies. A naturalized American named Hancho C. Kim allegedly became another covert political agent. President Park's son-in-law, Han Byung Ki, was posted to the United Nations to help publicize the Seoul government's accomplishment.

Late that year, the Washington station chief of the Korean CIA drew up and secured approval in Seoul of an overall operational plan for 1976, a copy of which was recently translated and released by the House subcommittee on international organizations.

It showed the full range of Korean operations, calling for infiltration of the White House, penetration of congressmen, and plans to persuade or pay off journalists, businessmen, academicians and clergymen. About one-fourth of the plans were legal, about one-fourth clearly illegal, and about half questionable, depending upon how they were executed.

Secret "KCIA" Cables

Follows two first instalment of secret "KCIA" cables that were released at the public hearings last November by a U.S. House subcommittee. These cables were sent between "KCIA" headquarters in Seoul and Sohn Ho Yong, former "KCIA" station chief in New York until he defected last September.

Sohn Document No. 1
Date: 6/8 (cable from Seoul to N.Y.)
1. In an interview with the New York Times reporter Hallorge Wood (5, New York Times), Kim Hyung Wook, who lives in New York, while asserting that Park Tongsun was a KCIA agent, did not hesitate about words and actions which slander His Excellency.
2. As a result of the content of the interviews by Kim Hyung Wook, things are developing as follows:
A. Domestic media reports (selectively) (It was reported to the domestic media on 6/7.)
B. A declaration of denial by the spokesman of the Ministry of Culture and Information (6/7).
C. A declaration of denial by Speaker Chung Il Kwon (6/7).
D. In regard to the I/O stationed in the US, prepare for requests for comment about this article's content from reporters and reject him flatly by the argument that there is nothing a traitor to his nation can't say and avoid further comment. There have been other specialized instructions for dealing with matters prudently depending on the circumstances.
3. Since headquarters will inform you about its actions in relation to Kim Hyung Wook's utterances which have caused this recent controversy, it is expected that you will thoroughly understand the content and be prepared when related problems arise at your station.

Sohn Document No. 2
Date: June 11
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)
1. Collect and report in detail the circumstances at the time and the content and interpretation of the press interview which was reported in the New York Times on June 5.
A. Circumstances at the time of the interview.
B. Differences between Kim Hyung Wook's revelations and the content of the newspaper article.
C. The relations between Kim Hyung Wook and Kim Jae Hyun.
D. Does he have a cooperative relationship with the FBI and CIA?
E. Does Kim Hyung Wook have permanent residence status or citizenship?
2. At the same time that you quickly gather the contents of Kim Hyung Wook's testimony and statement (there is an intelligence report that he is preparing a statement) which he is preparing for the hearing on June 22, persuade Kim Jae Hyun to mitigate the anti-Korean content of the statement as much as possible.
3. Considering that there is a possibility that Kim Jae Hyun is Kim Hyung Wook's legal advisor, be careful in handling him.

Sohn Document No. 3
Date: June 11
(text of cable from Seoul to Washington)
To: Officials dispatched to the US
1. As far as possible, have Baek Tae Ha persuade Kim Hyung Wook to remove the poison from his testimony. If this fails, have Baek Tae Ha return to Korea after exposing Kim Hyung Wook's weak points to the US press and making a declaration of separation which would say that he was a close confidant of Kim Hyung Wook for a long time but that Kim Hyung Wook is not worthy of respect as a human being and is an untrustworthy man who has betrayed his country.
2. From the operational standpoint, manage Baek Tae Ha skillfully and emphasize the point that now is the time for him to show his courage as a man of the Republic of Korea. Report on progress as the occasion arises.
3. As this case progresses No. 455 should judge among all the dispatched officials with the exception of those assigned to the UN and decide on assigning duties to suitable dispatched officials.

Sohn Document No. 4
Date: 6/17
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)
1. Min Byung Kwon, Minister without portfolio, is scheduled to depart from here on June 17 and arrive at your end at Kennedy airport at 17:25 on TWA Flight 904 in order to inform Kim Hyung Wook of the government's position and give him a final chance to correct his errors; therefore, receive him at the airport and furnish him co-operation as follows:
A. Hotel reservation—if the same hotel where Ambassador Hahn Pyong Choon stayed is impossible, reserve a nearby hotel (1 suite).
B. Explain the circumstances related to Kim Hyung Wook.
C. Immediately report about the arrangements to contact Kim Hyung Wook and the circumstances of Minister Min's activities (including a report of his arrival).
D. Since this is arranged as an official trip to participate in the Law of the Sea Conference be sure there are no failures in security.

Sohn Document No. 5
Date: June 18
(cable from Seoul to N.Y.)
1. Concerning the question of Baek Tae Ha's return to Korea as reported in the three articles of the above cable, postpone it until after Kim Hyung Wook testifies.
2. Have Baek Tae Ha make a maximum effort to minimize the effect of Kim Hyung Wook's testimony.

Sohn Document No. 6
Date: June 19, 1977, 12:00 noon
(text of cable from N.Y. to Seoul)
Through 3 direct telephone calls and Baek Tae Ha's arrangements Minister Min has made an appointment to meet together and have supper at Kim Hyung Wook's house at 5 pm June 19. There will be additional reports of the particulars of the meeting's progress.

Sohn Document No. 7
Date: June 20, 1977, 1:20 pm
(text of cable from N.Y. to Seoul)
I report that Minister Min Byung Kwon met Kim Hyung Wook at the Alpine Golf Club House from 4 pm to 9:30 pm June 19, 1977 and had the following conversation. There were 7 participants: Minister Min, Mr. and Mrs. Kim Hyung Wook, Mr. and Mrs. Yoo Yung Soo (Advisor), Mr. and Mrs. Baek Tae Ha.
1. Kim Hyung Wook said the following about his motive for arousing public controversy at this time.
A. At the time he was in Korea they had treated him coldly and intended to arrest him. He fled because they had searched his house and the atmosphere had become strange.
B. In the US everyone had kept him at a distance.
C. At the time he had applied for his son's and wife's passport he had been refused. Under such circumstances if they say to come back to Korea, doesn't it mean that they intend to arrest him?
D. American agencies have been endeavoring to extract intelligence from him and since two years ago Fraser had been urgently requesting him to appear voluntarily but he had not responded.
E. What has appeared at this time in all the Seoul newspapers is very regrettable.
F. Since he has come to the US, he has to live in the US. Yet must he fly back on Korea? Therefore he has lived as he has. After confirming that the article had appeared it would be fine to criticize him without even confirming, they charge him with being a "commie" and a traitor. This was the motive for his ultimate decision. (When told that Minister Chung had said that Ambassador Kim Yong Shik, without resolving the matter here, had reported the problem to Seoul and that Seoul, without inquiring to those on the spot, had gone ahead and made the announcements, he was very happy.)
2. Kim Hyung Wook spoke of his motive in the above terms and while requesting friendly answers from Minister Min as a senior from his home town who had taken the trouble to come all the way to New York, asked the following two questions:
Question 1: What are His Excellency the President's feelings toward me?
Question 2: What is wanted of me?
3. Minister Min's answers:
A. Answer to Question 1

His Excellency the President was receiving reports from many people and was extremely displeased. However even now the President doesn't think you have done it and is only saying, "Could he have done that?" he can not restrain his reluctant heart.

Looking at these feelings, His Excellency would probably forget all of this if there is a letter in which you say that you think that in the past you did pointless, impertinent things and in the future you don't intend to engage in speech or behavior which is adverse to the nation.

B. Answer to Question 2

Concerning what is wanted from you, at present wouldn't it be difficult for you to return to the home land? However, the 1st proposal is not appearing at the hearing. Move to a 3rd country and live for the time being. The 2nd proposal is that, if the 1st proposal is impossible, although you appear at a hearing, postpone it for about 2 weeks; then appear and speak having entirely removed any statement concerning Korea's head of state. How about testifying in this way and thus not greatly hurting the feelings of the US investigative agencies?
4. Concerning the above recorded plans Kim Hyung Wook continued with the following kinds of questions and answers.

Kim's Response: However, is it really possible? Wouldn't I really lose face?

Minister Min's Response: It is much better than betraying the fatherland. You have said many things to many people previously. The question, isn't the content of your testimony different from what you've told others, will arise. At such a time you could say, "It is because things were said while drinking or in private and many things were imprecise, but, since it's now a matter of taking an oath and testifying, I can only say things of which the evidence is certain." Wouldn't it do in the case of the most important points to say that about your past stories?

Kim's Response: Well, if you send a telegram to Korea to report your results, please send the following. (Kim Hyung Wook, asked to have the following message which he composed himself telegraphed as it is and read it to Minister Min.)

Text of the urgently demanded telegram: Because of his deliberate evasion I was unable to have the talk with Kim Hyung Wook which I had attempted to arrange since yesterday, but today because of our past senior-junior relationship, inevitably a meeting was arranged. However, among the various thoughts I discussed with him the important thing which is inscribed in my memory is that Kim Hyung Wook gave the impression of being very offended about the personal attacks on him during this period. In all this discussion I have not yet been able to discover points to appease him with; however, I will continue to endeavor to get him to return as in the normal days of the past.

Minister Min's response: It's nothing. How about it?

Kim's response: Let's meet again. (While saying this, Kim Hyung Wook proposed a second meeting and invited him to come and eat on the 20th or 21st when his wife would make *o-zoni* (rice cake soup).
5. Minister Min's Impression of the Meeting
A. It was very harmonious and they laughed together as they talked.
B. It seems that Kim Hyung Wook will have to go to the hearing but there is the method of postponing it.
C. Kim Hyung Wook's asking what his attitude should be and requesting advice from me as his senior indicates he has considerably calmed down.
6. The draft is now being written and, after taking Minister Min to his hotel, Baek Tae Ha went to Kim Hyung Wook's house again to eliminate poisonous phrases from the draft. Since none of the written questions are ready, it must be postponed for two weeks.
7. At the very last Kim Hyung Wook said in regard to attacking His Excellency in what he said in the newspaper that since he was accusing President Carter he had decided to attack our president, too.

(On June 18 when Minister Min first telephoned Kim Hyung Wook, Kim Hyung Wook asked what mission he had been entrusted with and said that they had sent the most suitable person. He said that, since Minister Min wanted to meet at once, he would come out to the hotel late at night because there were guards around his house now and if Minister Min came he would have to disclose who he was when asked. However, he did not come.

Sohn Document No. 8
(text of cable from N.Y. to Seoul)
There was a second meeting as described below at Kim Hyung Wook's house on June 20, 1977, from 6:00 pm to 10:30 pm. This is a report of the results.

(Participants: Minister Min, Kim Hyung Wook, Baek Tae Ha and Yoo Yung Soo (a PR expert), total 4 people.)

Minister Min proposed going to a 3rd country, postponing his appearance, and eliminating the poisonous phrases in that order but Kim refused them all and said that for the sake of his senior, Minister Min, he would give full consideration to eliminating the poisonous phrases. In the course of this they had the following conversation.

1. Questions and Answers

Kim Hyung Wook: Concerning the fact that Korean-American relations have become confused, on the Koreans' side they don't grasp the real situation in America and even the government representatives who are stationed here are ignorant of government business and therefore can not transmit accurate information. For example, if a Korean organization has a party, people don't come, and, if it gives Christmas presents, they accept only the card and send back the present. These things mean that the attitude of the American people toward Korean is not good but, because they don't report these things, they cause faulty judgements to be made in Korea. Concerning American troop withdrawal, during my term also, the President declared his view, "If you intend to withdraw the troops, withdraw them."

In 1975 I testified before a United States government investigative agency about they cause faulty judgements to be made in Korea. Concerning the US Congress, is investigating the facts of improprieties in regard to the Korean problem. Concerning the American people's dislike of Moon Sun Myung, they oppose him because he held supportive demonstrations to protest Nixon at the time of the Nixon Watergate scandal. To be precise the whole image is not good.

Further I worked together with Yoo Yung Soo (President of a PR firm) all day on the first draft of my statement for my Congressional testimony on the 22nd. Even now it isn't finished.

(Mr. Yoo is endeavoring by a delaying operation to the extent possible to automatically postpone his going before the Congress.) Radio Free Asia, saying they were supporting a nursery school in Korea raised $2,000,000. However, claiming that they had used it for fundraising expenses, they didn't send a penny to Korea. Even if you say it's alright because it's an American domestic affair, 60,000 letters containing a declaration of thanks by the President were distributed. (About March) an order to stop distribution came down in New York.

Minister Min: Continuing from yesterday can't you go to a 3rd country? Kim: I can't go.

Minister Min: In that case, since you are going to testify, can't you postpone in order to make somewhat more sound preparation?

Kim: This time it is hard for me to postpone it myself.

Minister Min: Well then, even if you do speak, take out things connected with the head of state.

Kim: On this point I will think about your position and give it full consideration.

Minister Min: If you have decided that way, you should write a letter to give to the President.

Kim: What should I write?

Minister Min: Write to the effect that "In any event I am sorry I caused the present circumstances. The fact that there are so many differences between what I said in the paper and the truth. I hope that you believe that sort of thing. I don't intend to do things adverse to Your Excellency and the fatherland."

Kim: Since the President has unfortunately misunderstood me regrettably, I intend to write adding my views on that.

Minister Min: Even if you don't write that sort of thing, can't past misunderstandings be solved satisfactorily through such a letter.

Kim: Since I am working with Yoo Yung Soo because I have to amend the content of what I will read before the Congress, I will give you the letter when we eat together somewhere near my house at 12 o'clock on the 21st.

Yoo Yung Soo: Isn't postponement a more urgent matter than the letter? Kim: Well, is it going to be postponed?

Back: Isn't it necessary to send a present for Minister Min?

Kim: (Suddenly turning away) "Since he didn't send a letter, why should I send a letter? (The others said the dried snacks to go with drinks were send by Miss Kunhye) Does he think I can be appeased with hor d'oeuvres? Why did he have the government spokesman call me a pro-communist? They've called me a traitor. What's a traitor? (He had foam in his mouth and was not like himself) Since the text of the statement can't be finished, I've got to do that."

2. When Baek Tae Ha brought up the problem of funds after going to a 3rd country, Minister Min, without pledging himself, attempted to sound out Kim's view. As a result Kim Hyung Wook refused to go to a 3rd country.

3. I/O's Views

A. Kim Hyung Wook went to the stage of writing a letter of apology to His Excellency, but, when he suddenly became furious, asking why he had been accused of being a pro-communist, he refused all steps proposed by this side.
B. Yoo Yung Soo has maneuvered to eliminate many poisonous phrases from the draft of the statement but Kim is still rushing to reach the point of cutting off his relationship with His Excellency in a number of remaining phrases.
C. Since Minister Min strongly demanded from Kim a letter to the President, Kim threatened, if things continued in that direction, to denounce to the US Congress even the fact that Minister Min had come to appease him.
D. At 7:00 am on June 21 Minister Min, Baek Tae Ha and Yoo Yung Soo are scheduled to meet again but hopes are faint.

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Transfer to Hospital: Only Cosmetic Attempt

Kim Dae Jung is wheeled into Seoul National University hospital on Dec. 19 after being transferred from Chinju prison, South Kyongsang Province.

Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate, last December 19 was transferred to a Seoul National University hospital from Chinju prison, South Kyongsang Province.

The south Korean authorities are loudly advertising this transfer as a "humanitarian step." But this is nothing but one more trick designed to lull the growing resistance of the south Korean people and avoid world public censure.

The spokesman of the puppet ministry of justice said that Kim's transfer was made under the provisions of a law that permits prisoners to be moved to a commercial hospital if adequate medical care is not available at prison facilities. He stated the transfer did not mean complete freedom for Kim and that he is still in custody at the hospital as a "prisoner."

In August 1973, the ex-"presidential" candidate was illegally kidnapped from Tokyo by the agents of the "south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)" and taken to south Korea. Since then, heavy restrictions have been imposed on him for alleged violations of the "election law" and violations of "presidential emergency decree No. 9" in connection with the proclamation of the March 1, 1976 manifesto.

He was sentenced in December 1976 to five-year prison term with hard labour and kept in Chinju prison.

The abduction of Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo resulted in public criticisms of the south Koreans' suppression of human rights being expressed in the United States, which led to Congressional exposure of the "KCIA"'s influence-buying manoeuvres.

In the face of this alarming situation, the Pak "regime" began to pretend to be easing its hitherto uncompromising stand. Last summer a number of political prisoners were "released" as such gesture. The south Korean authorities also "released" on last Dec. 26 11 dissident leaders including Ham Se Un, an outs-poken Catholic priest.

The Catholic priest was sentenced by the puppet Seoul supreme court to three years in jail plus suspension of civil rights for the same period in March 1976 for his role in the March 1 manifesto. The rest were also serving prison terms on charge of having violated the "presidential emergency decrees."

Kim's transfer came two days after the departure from Seoul of a seven-member U.S. congressional team which interviewed a number of Americans and south Koreans for its efforts to divulge illegal intelligence activities of the "KCIA" in the U.S.

Dissident Group Here Comments

The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Koren and the Promotion of Unification" told reporters here it demanded the move foreshadowed Kim's release.

A group of anti-Pak south Korean residents in Japan seeking freedom for Kim also reiterated its demand for the immediate release of all south Korean political prisoners, including Kim and poet Kim Ji Ha.

Usunomiya Tokuma, a senior independent member of the House of Representatives, said "The thing I feared most was that Mr. Kim would die in prison. I hope he would not be jailed again upon his recovery."

He also said that "The Japanese government should demand strongly that the south Korean government restore him to his original situation.

Yun Bo Son Meets Press

Ex-"president" of south Korea Yun Bo Son in his interview with a Seoul correspondent of the Japanese "Asahi Shimbun" on December 19 exposed the crafty act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in loudly claiming that the transfer of Kim Dae Jung to a hospital in Seoul from prison was a "humanitarian step," according to "Asahi Shimbun."

He said that if this is a "humanitarian step," other personages and students who are suffering from diseases in jail should also be "moved to hospitals."

Noting that the transfer of Kim Dae Jung to a hospital made his condition little different in essence from what it was when he was in prison Yun Bo Son said:

"Fundamentally, there is no reason at all for the present regime to arrest a political offender.

"There is no ground to deny Kim Dae Jung a medical treatment at home. Myself, though at home, is under the surveillance of the authorities. Even if he was allowed to receive medical treatment at home, it would be no different from prison, unless the authorities change such attitude."

Denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique for trying to force the political prisoners to write something like "notes" vowing not to oppose it any longer in exchange for their release, he said:

"The governmet must not demand those notes. Why can't it give up the petty trick and choose a more normal method? It is fooling the the people and only adding to the crimes of the regime itself."

He also expressed his resolve to fight on in demand of the unconditional release of the political prisoners.

Int'l PEN Congress Calls For Kim Ji Ha's Rescue

The 42nd International P.E.N. Congress on Dec. 15 last year pledged redoubled efforts to rescue detained novelists including south Korean poet Kim Ji Ha. This commitment was contained in its resolution adopted which was submitted by the U.S. P.E.N. Club.

The 42nd International P.E.N. Congress was held from Dec. 12 to 15 in Sydney, Australia.

The statement submitted by the Japan P.E.N. Club concerning the plight of Kim Ji Ha received many support at the congress.

The Japan P.E.N. Club, in their statement, expressed grave concern over the plight of Kim Ji Ha, now imprisoned in south Korea.

The American P.E.N. Centre was concerned about the curbs placed on the literary activities of south Korean men of letters, the statement said, because Japan had very close ties with south Korea and Kim Ji Ha was the representative figure of those suppressed writers and poets in south Korea. It said:

Kim was rearrested in March 1975 for publishing his poem "Asceticism—1974" and charged with the violation of the "Anti-Communist Law."

In December last year, the poet was sentenced to a seven-year prison term which was added to his reinstated life sentence. We are told that Kim is appealing the sentence to an appellate court. But apparently the appeal has made no progress to date.

We have only heard that the poet wrote a statement of his reasons for appeal, but it has been held up by the judges and even Kim's lawyer has not been allowed to see it.

The statement said that if this account is true, the south Korean "government" must be afraid of the power of Kim's single pen as it constitutes a breach of fair trial procedures as well as the suppression of his free expression.

On Dec. 20, a literary men's consultative council for freedom practice in south Korea (representative—poet Ko Un) issued the statement by sharply hitting the south Korean P.E.N. representatives who participated in the 42nd International P.E.N. Congress.

The statement said the south Korean P.E.N. representatives tried to frustrate the sincere efforts and concern of the U.S. and Japan P.E.N. Centres. They didn't speak for our situation and interests. They were puppets of those in power.

The statement also pointed out that Kim Ji Ha is in so bad state as to spit blood phlegm. We regret that the south Korean P.E.N. Centre turned away from this reality and deceived men of literature the world over.

The statement disclosed that the representatives of the south Korean P.E.N., before departure to Sydney, had met Kim Ji Ha and said abusive words to him, such as "withdraw from literature and engage in politics."

Socialist Int'l Summit Denounces Pak's Human Rights Suppression

Photo shows the attendants at the Socialist International Party Leader s Conference at the Japan Press Centre, Tokyo.

The Socialist International Party Leaders' Conference was held between last December 17 to 20 in Tokyo under the participation of the world's social democrats, the first to be held in Asia.

About 50 leaders of social democratic parties from nearly 20 countries were in Tokyo for the conference on December 17. Among them were former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Francois Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist Party.

At the conference many delegates denounced the suppression of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and expressed support to the Korean people's cause of independent national reunification.

In his speech at the opening ceremony, Asukata Ichio, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

Our party, on the principle of national self-determination, will oppose the fixation of "two Koreas," support the agreement on the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation reached in 1972 and actively assist in its realisation.

We strongly denounce the undemocratic and police-"state" policy of the Pak "regime."

For the consolidation of peace in Asia, the maintenance of peace on the Korean Peninsula is indispensable and, what is important for this purpose is the peaceful stability and democratic development of Korea.

Minobe Ryokichi, Governor of Tokyo, in his speech, said:

I believe that the Korean reunification should be realized independently and peacefully according to the three principles of the north-south joint statement published by the Korean nation itself several years ago.

He called upon the delegates to the conference to direct efforts for the solution of the human rights problem in south Korea.

At the conference many delegates spoke of the Korean question.

Asukata Ichio, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, pointed out that the Korean question is different in its nature from the German question in Europe, though both countries are divided.

He said:

We demand the total and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops, not a partial pullout. This is the key to the Korean question. From such stand, we will oppose all attempts to fix "two Koreas" and support and encourage the national reunification.

Joseph Polas, delegate of the Malta Labour Party, said:

We believe that the existing military confrontation between the north and the south will be brought to an end only when the following questions are solved:

1. The foreign military bases are dismantled and all the foreign troops are withdrawn.

2. All the weapons of mass destruction are removed from south Korea.

It is advisable to discuss the way and method of realizing the five-point policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea.

Ruis Yanez, secretary in charge of international relations of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, said:

Our party's stand on the Korean question is the same with that of the Japan Socialist Party.

We hold that the Korean question should be solved in accordance with the 1972 north-south joint statement. The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea and Korea be reunified on the principle of national self-determination.

We also demand that the Korean question be settled in a peaceful way on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The foreign influence and the U.S. interference must be removed in the solution of the Korean question.

Brandt Meets Dissident Leaders Here

On the other hand, Brandt, former West German Chancellor, who is President of Socialist International, had talks with the leading personnel of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" on December 18 in Tokyo.

He told them that he would make whatever efforts he could in the future for the south Korean people and pointed to the ferocity of the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits.

An oppressive regime, however ferocious it may be, is bound to fall, he stressed, and added: The future of south Korea is not dark in all senses. A bright hopeful day of peace and democracy will come soon.

The wicked acts of the Pak "regime" are being exposed to the world people. And new facts will be uncovered in future.

London Times:

Growing Protests about Moon Cult Activities

The voices of protest against the Unification Church" are now growing louder in the British public. Reflecting this public opinion, "The Times" in London carried a lengthy report on an investigation into the activities of the "Unification Church" last December 12 to 14. Follows a gist of the Dec. 12 article:

☆

By Diana Patr

A sect that, among other things, teaches children to hate their natural parents and family has established at least forty centres in Britain. As protests about its activities to MPs, the Home Office and Charity Commissioners increase, it continues to recruit more converts

The Unification Church, commonly known as the Moon cult, teaches that its leader, a South Korean businessman, Sun Myung Moon, is the Messiah and that he and his second wife are the "true parents"

Children, mainly students between the ages of 18 and 23, are encouraged to transfer their loyalties from their natural families to the larger family of the Unification Church. "Jesus taught that we should hate our father and mother and family and love him first," it proclaims

Many parents feel that their children have been "brainwashed." They say they can no longer relate to relatives or friends.

more deeply for themselves."

Mrs. Grace Adamson, of Plymouth, whose son, Tony, joined the movement when he was almost 19, says: "He is a polite stranger I can no longer recognize. Tony met the Moonies in Plymouth. After a levels, the very next day he joined the UC. He did not even wait to find out the results of his exams."

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Beresford, of Nether Wallop, Hampshire, do not know where their son, Marcus, aged 21, is except that he is "somewhere in America" and working for the Moon organization. Mrs. Beresford says: "Marcus was on holiday in America and without a work permit. He was without money at the time he met with the Moonies on the California beaches.

"The letters he wrote us show he was low down morally and physically. He wrote long screeds of letters all about Buddhist temples. He had not bothered to sign his name to some of them. They teach that a man should give up his family and follow the Messiah.

"We believe it is constant reiteration coupled with poor food and constant companionship that brings about the transformation in these young people. This is what has happened to our son."

Of the sect's 40 centres in Britain, many are large houses with surrounding land where the members and their converts live. They are called family centres and are hierarchical in their structure, each having group leaders responsible mainly for fund-raising and gaining new recruits.

Wiltshire is a country under sieze by the Moon cult at present and a call for a Home Office public inquiry into the sect's activities has come from Mr. Victor Finlayson, prospective labour candidate for Devizes.

The cult has two bases in Wiltshire. One is a 600-acre estate at Stanton Fitzwarren, valued at £800,000, which was given by the squire of the village. Mr. Henry Masters, and his wife, Avril, both of whom are converts to the Unification Church. The other is a manor house at Seend, near Trowbridge.

In a letter to Mr. Rees, the Home Secretary, (Mr. Finlayson alleges that the cult has gained large areas of land, evicted a person who would not give up his Christian principles (Mr. Desmond Jeeves, the manager of one of firms at station Fitzwren was evicted from his family home) and has drawn children away from their parents.

He says: "I would draw your attention to the two groups of people I have encountered in the organization. One group is that of simple young people with difficulty adjusting to modern life, who retreat in the face of a challenge rather than meeting it head on.

"The second group is very sophisticated. Their smooth appearance is accompanied by an attitude that worries many ordinary people. They are more like marketing men than the 'elect' of a new religion. All of us would be failing in our duty if we did not investigate what is happening to the first group. Their hope of a safe retreat turns into a nightmare for their parents."

As well as their stronghold in Wiltshire, the cult also have an elaborate headquarters at 42, 43 and 44 Lancaster Gate, London. The large period properties, always with a Moon member on the door, overlook what was once one of the best known and best attended Anglican churches in London. Christ Church.

Now the roof is missing and the church is in ruins. Mr. Jan Parker, a Moon member, commented: "they opposed us and look what has happened to them."

From the London headquarters the M4 motorway is the cult's bible belt. The Unification Church owns, or rents, properties on either side of the M4 from Rowlane Farmhouse at Dundeln, near Reading, which also houses a printing works, to Stanton Fitzwarren and Seend, near Trowbridge, to Bristol and on to Newport and Cardiff. There are reports that the Moon sect is active in Bath but has so far failed to buy a residential property there.

The Unification Church, which first came to Britain in 1968, beginning modestly from a flat in Earls Court, London, now has centres or offices in Birmingham, Hull Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow and Newcastle upon Tyne.

Until Mr. Finlayson's intervention the parents' only ally has been Mr. Paul Rose, Labour MP for Manchester, Blackley, with the help of the organization of which he is chairman, FAIR (Family, Action, Information and Rescue.)

The association was formed in response to the difficulties of parents and relatives of young people who has falled under the influence of religious cults. It advises on how to counter indoctrination, but "strongly opposes physical coercion or 'deprogramming.'" It helps with the consent of the person involved, using reasoned argument and proved fact.

(To be continued....)

Poet Gets 3-Year Rap

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged a trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court on last December 26 and sentenced poet Ryang Song U who fought against fascism and for democracy to three years in prison and "suspension of civil rights" for the same term on absurd charges, according to a foreign press report from Seoul

Ryang Song U did not yield to the suppression by the puppets and in last May he signed the "charter for democracy and national salvation" published by south Korean figures of different circles in last March.

Earlier, he sent his long poem "Notes of a Slave" denouncing the treacheries of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and rejecting the "*yusin* (revitalized) system" to the editorial board of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "Sekai," because its publication was not allowed in south Korea. "Sekai" carried it in its last June issue.

In reprisal for this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested him in last May and put him on murderous trials from last August and passed the above sentence on him, taking issue with his long poem.

"S. Korea-U.S. Joint Landing Exercise" Staged in East Coast

A "combined south Korea-U.S. landing exercise" was kicked off near the east coast of Korea during one week from last December 10, according to a report from Seoul.

The operation, dubbed "Ssangryong (Twin Dragon) No. 7," involved the landing task forces of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the landing unit of the U.S. marine battalion stationed in Okinawa, planes of the U.S. air force based in Japan and other areas, warships of the puppet naval and air forces.

Due to this exercise, the sky and sea in the eastern coast are covered with flames and smokes and the coastal area where the "landing operation" was held presented a scene of shambles.

According to the puppet south Korean ministry of national defense spokesman, "operation Ssangryong No. 7" which is the largest of its kind in scale since the "10th south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting" last July, is chiefly aimed at strengthening the "defense capabilities" of the joint forces against possible "enemy's attacks."

The spokesman also said that the "south Korea-U.S. joint landing manoeuvres" helped consolidate the U.S. determination to observe its pledge to the "defense" of south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun

A commentary of Rodong Sinmun organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) last December 14 branded this large-scale "joint operational exercise" in south Korea as one gravely threatening and disturbing peace in Korea and Asia.

Noting that it is our consistent policy to solve the north-south relations peacefully, the commentary stressed: A threat actually existing in our country is not the "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward aggression.

The commentary further said:

In spite of our consistent, sincere efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the tension still persists in our country. This is entirely due to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

South Korean puppet marines land on the east coast from their landing vehicles, troops (LVT) in a "south Korea-U.S. joint landing exercise."

Pak's New Year Plea for Division

The "New Year speech" of Pak Jung Hi the puppet revealed his intention to persistently intensify this year, too, the suppression of people, war manoeuvres and the plot to perpetuate the national split in an attempt to bridge over the worsening crisis of his "regime".

Commenting on the "New Year speech" of Pak Jung Hi the puppet, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) January 3 says: If there is anything new in the puppet's piffle, it is that the rascal used more shamelessly flowery words to whitewash his crimes and made more empty promises to save himself from condemnation and isolation within and without.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor tried hard to cover up his barbarous rule and its grave consequences and deceive the people, reversing black and white and distorting facts to make it appear as if there were any "stability" and "progress" in south Korea.

The only chance in south Korea, if any, is that the relations between the people of broad strata and the puppet ruling circles have been extremely aggravated, the economic subjugation and bankruptcy become more pronounced, the hardships of the people's life grown worse and confusion within the ruling circles increased, the commentary points out, and continues:

The Pak Jung Hi clique, faced with the crisis in the grave political and economic confusion, is making desperate efforts to find a way out in stepping up the suppression of the people and pursuing the policy of military gamble.

The puppet's prattling about an "unexpected emergency" betrays his design to militarize the economy, introduce more weapons of destruction and drive out young and middle-aged people of south Korea as ever to the criminal war manoeuvres.

As for his loud talk about the "*yusin* (revitalized) view of value," it means that he will suppress at the point of the bayonet all elements standing in the way of his plot to remain in power indefinitely and the people should blindly obey the club discipline imposed upon them by the puppet.

The criminal nature of Pak Jung Hi was more clearly disclosed when he, shamelessly referring to the question of reunification, claimed that "national strength should be built up" for "competition" with us.

The puppet's claim for "building up national strength" for "competition" with someone is aimed at keeping the present division of the country for ever. This is an intolerable challenge to our people and the world people who want to see the reunification of Korea.

Noting that the puppet made no mention of the violation of human rights and the bribery scandal in the United States which are a target of world-wide denunciation, the commentary stresses:

In the new year the puppets will meet greater condemnation and resistance internally and externally and this will result in hastening their destruction.

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